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THE JERUSALEM POST

SUNDAY
JANUARY 20, 1952

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Folding Bed
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FOLDING FURNITURE
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Marginal Column By "COMMENTATOR"

PASTOR Niemöller preached last week in Moscow's Baptist church on Pokrovski Boulevard; a further sign of the 30-year filtration between Moscow and the German Right.

Pastor Niemöller is more honest, yet more middle-headed, than the average German right-winger. A U-boat commander during World War I, he later became one of Berlin's most fashionable churchmen, counting among his congregation a number of right-wing cabinet ministers with greater moral courage than most of his friends. He strongly condemned Nazism from the pulpit, and was consequently arrested by the Gestapo in 1938. He was released but when Hitler attacked Poland in 1939, Niemöller in jail for a second time, wrote to the Fuehrer, — "at this time of national emergency," — volunteering to go to the front or to return to his old U-boat.

At the end of the war Niemöller became President of the Protestant Church in Hesse, and Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Church in Western Germany. Together with two other right-wingers, Prof. Ulrich Noack and Guenter Gereke, he became one of the main proponents of German unity and neutrality. Prof. Noack had previously been prominent as a political adviser to Quisling, while Gereke, a typical Prussian Junker, had a less tarnished record; his only crime, for which he had been arrested by the Gestapo in 1936, was sticking a large poster on his pigsty announcing that members (Gefolgschaft) of this place were firm supporters of Adolf Hitler!

With the Bonn government dominated by Catholic politicians, the Protestants joined Dr. Schumacher's social democratic opposition, and gradually accepted a moderate Pro-East orientation, mainly in protest against Catholic dependence on the Western powers. As was recently reported in detail by M. Charles Lantzman in "Le Monde," the Communist East German government cleverly exploited the quarrel between the churches, and Niemöller, as well as other church dignitaries, became frequent guests in Eastern Berlin.

The attitude of Protestant churches towards Communism has differed from the Catholic's inflexible opposition both inside and outside Germany. The chief ideologist of modern Protestantism, the Swiss Karl Barth, has maintained for several years that anti-Communism was largely a product of a fear psychosis, which must be combated with all the power of the Protestant church. There is something to be said in favour of this theory, but it is unlikely that Barth would have approved of Niemöller's statement at the Yugoslav "Peace Congress" two months ago, when the latter said that he would gladly accept a limitation of human liberties if this would serve the cause of peace.

Barth is a progressive and liberal thinker, who in 1938 wrote in a famous pamphlet that it was the duty of every Christian believer to oppose Nazi aggression with power. Niemöller on the other hand is a thorough German conservative whose main political aim, in spite of his current tactical opposition to German rearmament, has always been the re-emergence of a strong, unified Germany. The official reason for Niemöller's visit to Moscow is that "talks between him and the Russian church leaders on matters of common religious interest are due to take place," but even the most faithful believers will be sceptical about the main purpose of the talks.

Niemöller's visit to Moscow marks a rapprochement between the Russians and the anti-Adenauer right-wing in Western Germany. These negotiations, in one form or another, have been going on for 30 years. Neither side has benefited much, but old loves are never forgotten.

Jerusalem, January 20.

Commonwealth Seeks To Liberate Sterling

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — The Commonwealth Finance Ministers here were believed to have generally agreed to seek free convertibility for the pound sterling, reliable Australian sources said today.

This was understood to be one of the long-term objectives decided at their secret talks to meet the sterling area's financial crisis.

No specified time limit had been set for this change in the sterling position, the sources added.

West to Amend Refugee Plan

PARIS, Saturday. — Dr. Philip Jessup U.S. delegate, told the Ad Hoc Political Committee today that he hoped a new four-power resolution, jointly sponsored by the U.S., Britain, France and Turkey, and seeking international support for the new resettlement programme, could be submitted on Monday.

The first draft of the four-power resolution was withdrawn earlier this week without having been considered, after Arab delegates protested that its wording reflected on their sovereignty.

Dr. Isiah Tannous, General Secretary of the Palestine refugee organisation in the Lebanon, told the Committee today that Arab refugees had lost all faith in the U.N.'s efforts to secure their repatriation to Israel.

Tannous said the refugees were bewildered to see "aggression dealt with in Korea, but allowed to continue in the Middle East."

Arabs Vengeful, At Refugee Expense

By Maurice Carr
Cable to the POST

PARIS, Saturday. — The Arabs want Blandford plan dollars — without the Blandford plan. They are determined to keep the refugee problem alive at the risk of letting the refugees perish.

The long-term policy of the Arab states is to nurse hatred for Israel against a propitious moment for launching an exterminatory war of vengeance. This was made abundantly clear at Thursday afternoon's meeting of the Ad Hoc Political Committee when the Saudi Arabian delegate, in a lengthy prepared statement declared that repatriation is the only possible solution acceptable to the Arabs, who reject reintroduction of the refugees elsewhere.

Since Israel would not agree to repatriation and had used "Hitlerian methods" to expel the refugees, the Arab states would resort to similar methods to avenge the injustice, he said. Former aggressors had scored temporary victories over the long-suffering Arabs, but Israel, like the others, would ultimately receive merited and devastating punishment.

However, he concluded, the Arabs are prepared to accept aid for "humanitarian" purposes — in other words, relief but not repatriation.

Mr. Philip Jessup, U.S. delegate, announced that his country was prepared to contribute \$50 m. for the first year of the Blandford plan.

Communists Claim New U.N. Violation

TOKYO, Saturday (Reuter). — The Communists alleged today that Allied planes had strafed a marked Communist delegation convoy on the neutral road to Panmunjom.

The Communist General Hsieh Feng made the charge in the cease-fire supervision sub-committee meeting.

Communist newspapermen said four U.S. Shooting Star jets strafed a Communist convoy of two trucks and a jeep yesterday afternoon, wounding the Communists, they said. The convoy was on the neutral road between the Communist armistice camp at Kaesong and the North Korean capital, Pyongyang.

Meanwhile, a U.N. team today continued investigations into Communist allegations that Allied aircraft bombed the Kaesong neutral zone on Wednesday.

A U.S. spokesman reported that both sides submitted at Panmunjom alleged today without any progress.

French Forces Attack On Indo-China Front

SAIGON, Saturday (Reuter). — French Union forces have launched an offensive against an unspecified number of Vietminh troops 60 kilometres southwest of Hanoi, capital of Tonkin, with artillery and air force support, according to a French army spokesman today.

Military observers here said French Union mobile columns were attacking with tanks and heavy support of artillery and aircraft in the action near Hoabinh.

7 Rescued as Plane, 43 Aboard, Crashes

SEATTLE, Saturday (Reuter). — A Korean aircraft plane with 43 aboard crashed into the sea off the British Columbia coast early today, and hours later only seven had been rescued.

It is doubtful whether there are any more survivors, a Canadian official at Vancouver said.

Assembly Refers Soviet Plan To Arms Agency

PARIS, Saturday (Reuter). — The U.N. General Assembly today referred to the Disarmament Commission the Soviet proposal for simultaneous prohibition and control of the atomic bomb.

The Assembly approved by 40 votes to five, with three abstentions a resolution passed by the Political Committee, sending five disarmament points to the Soviet peace plan to the commission.

The 12-nation Disarmament Commission comprises all the Security Council members and Canada. Russia's proposals also called for a world disarmament conference not later than July 15.

3 Points Rejected

The Political Committee had rejected the other three points which called for:

- A declaration that the Atlantic Pact was an illegal organisation;
- A "peace pact" between Britain, France, the United States, the Soviet Union and Communist China;
- The withdrawal from Korea of all foreign troops within three months of an armistice there.

Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky of the Soviet Union charged the Committee of "double entry book-keeping" in side-tracking his "most momentous proposals," and passing them to the Commission without discussing them in substance.

Mr. Vyshinsky said that referring the Soviet proposals to the Commission had been an attempt to "marinate, pickle and subsequently burn our proposals."

Important Proposals

Explaining his vote, Mr. Ernest Gross said the U.S. would make "important proposals" in the Disarmament Commission referring particularly to disclosure and verification of information.

Mr. Gross said any new proposals for prohibition of atomic weapons would be carefully examined by the U.S. in the Commission.

The British Minister of State, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, said some of the Soviet proposals would create rather than abolish tensions.

Talal Sees Pope About Jerusalem

NEW YORK, Saturday (INA). — Today's "New York Times" reports that during a half-hour audience with the Pope at the Vatican, King Talal discussed with him the future of Jerusalem.

The Pope said that the Vatican desired to see Jerusalem under international guarantees.

\$14m. Trade Pact With Argentina

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — A new \$14m. trade agreement is now being negotiated with Argentina by the Israel Minister there, Mr. J. Trur, the Argentine Minister, Dr. Pablo Manguel, told the weekly luncheon meeting of the Commercial and Industrial Club here yesterday.

The previous \$10m. agreement expired last September. Prospects of future trade relations between the two countries were very favourable, he said. Last year, Israel purchased \$3m. worth of goods from the Argentine and sold her \$100,000 in exports. "There are good chances that the latter figure will increase since last year's shipment of oranges to the Argentine was most successful," Dr. Manguel added.

Woman Cleared Of War Crimes Charge

TEL AVIV, Saturday (TIM). — Mrs. Raya Hines was acquitted by the District Court here yesterday of charges of maltreatment of Jewish women inmates at the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland during the war.

The decision, rendered by Judge Zeitlin, emphasised that testimony for the prosecution was nullified by the fact that the accused, who had served as a "kapo," was the object of envy among inmates of the camp. Kapos enjoyed material advantages — which aroused jealousy. He also held that the stern attitude of the accused towards those in her charge had saved them from harsher treatment by the Germans.

British Plane Lands Near Elath

ELATH, Saturday (TIM). — A Hanson twin-engine British military plane last Wednesday made a forced landing in Israel about half a kilometre north of the border, 20 kilometres out of fuel.

The crew left the plane, and took their way. They met an Israeli patrol who took them to Elath where they crossed the border into Akaba.

8 Killed in New Tunisian Riots; New Anglo-Egyptian Clash

Artillery, Tanks in Action Outbreak Follows Arrests

ISMAILIA, Saturday (Reuter). — A British brigadier directed tanks and guns from the turret of an armoured car today in a battle in which one British soldier was killed and three soldiers and three airmen wounded. The battle began when Egyptian terrorists threw a bomb at a bridge over the Sweet Water Canal.

Centurion tanks, Bofors guns on lorries and armoured cars were rushed up to reinforce British defence posts, which were under heavy fire from the opposite bank of the canal.

As the sound of the guns was heard in the Mousaïr Garrison, just over a kilometre away, crowds of troops, their wives and children, poured out of the garrison cinema and gathered in groups to watch the fighting. But military police quickly moved them to safety.

Loud Explosions

In the late afternoon loud explosions were still rocking the centre of Ismailia and plumes of black smoke were rising into the air. Teams of gunners were pumping machine gun fire across the canal into terrorist positions.

But just before 4 o'clock the British troops were ordered to cease fire to allow the Egyptian police to take action against the terrorists.

Sudan Workers Start General Strike Today

KHARTOUM, Saturday (Reuter). — The Sudan Workers' Federation, which represents unions throughout the country, decided tonight to begin a general strike tomorrow (Sunday).

This followed a decision by the Khartoum Province Governor to ban processions and cancel a proposed meeting in front of the Federation and Labour headquarters tomorrow.

Warms Envoys

In Cairo, Egypt's outgoing Foreign Minister, Ibrahim Farag Fawzi, today met the U.S. and French Ambassadors and the Netherlands and Norwegian Ministers to talk over the request for aid in the Suez Canal Zone. He handed the four diplomats a paper outlining Egypt's attitude. He is believed to have said in diplomatic circles to have told the four envoys that Egypt was "friendly, if not hostile, act."

Churchill Agrees On NATO Command

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuter). — Mr. Winston Churchill has consented to the appointment of an American admiral to the Supreme Command of the North Atlantic area it was officially announced last night.

The announcement came after the final conference between the British Prime Minister and President Truman.

West to Ask Resumed Talks on Austria

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — Deputies of the three Western Foreign Ministers, after considering Russia's attitude, decided today to press for a resumption of discussions on the Austrian treaty, a usually informed source said. A full conference of all four Deputies is planned for next Monday.

Objections Partly Met

The changes, however, did not go the full way to meet the Prime Minister's objections to the original arrangements. Nevertheless, the Prime Minister, who was withdrawing his objections, expressed his readiness to allow the appointment of a Supreme Commander to go forward in order that Command structure may be created and enabled to proceed with the necessary planning in the Atlantic area. He reserved the right to bring forward modifications for consideration of NATO at a later stage if he so desired.

Brotherhood Banned

Colonel Shishakhy, in a military decree published in Damascus on Friday night, dissolved the ultra-nationalist Moslem Brotherhood for "activities threatening the present regime in Syria."

(See Page 1, Col. 1)

the near-by golf course, according to a British spokesman in Ismailia. British and Egyptian exchanged heavy fire for almost three hours. Egyptian police, the spokesman seemed "anxious to help," so the British garrison commander ordered his troops to stop firing. The police then began clearing the station area.

British military authorities strongly denied Egyptian reports that during the firing the British cruiser Liverpool indiscriminately bombed Port Said. The Liverpool did not open fire, they said.

Urges Relations Cut

CAIRO: A Wafd Party deputy, El Sayed Marzouk, is submitting a Bill to the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies calling for the breaking of diplomatic relations with Britain.

Mr. Marzouk went into the Arab quarter of Ismailia this afternoon to investigate reports that terrorists threw a bomb into the French convent's grounds. The first note of friendship between Egyptians and British since the Canal Zone trouble began was introduced by Egyptian police at Port Said yesterday.

Pleven to Stay

PARIS, Saturday (Reuter). — The French Socialist party will not take part in M. Edgar Faure's new Government, the Socialist parliamentary group decided today.

This decision had been expected. M. Faure's ministry is likely to be drawn from the Independent Conservatives, the Peasant Group, the Radicals, the Catholic Popular Republicans and the near-Radicals.

Dismissal Refused

Count Jean de Hauteclocque, French Resident General, was reported today to have asked the Bey of Tunisia to dismiss Neo-Destour Ministers. Tunisian sources said Premier Mohammed Chenik told the Count in a note that no change in the Tunisian Cabinet was envisaged. The Cabinet is half Tunisian, half French.

S. Africa Again Quits U.N.

PARIS, Saturday. — South Africa said today that she will leave the U.N. General Assembly session again, temporarily, because the Assembly adopted the measures dealing with the treatment of natives in South-West Africa.

Dr. T. E. Dönges, South African Interior Minister and leader of the South African delegation, said it will be up to the South African Government to decide when and if the South African delegation will return to the Assembly.

Mild Censure

The resolution which expressed disappointment with South Africa's attitude on the entire South-West Africa administration question, and called for new efforts by a special committee to get South Africa to negotiate a new agreement with the U.N. on the territory, was adopted by 48 votes to five with eight abstentions.

Because of the mild censure, other Commonwealth countries — except Canada, as well as Belgium, Luxembourg and Turkey

West to Ask Resumed U.N. President, Jamali

Discuss Trial of Jews

The question of the two Iraqi Jewish youths condemned to death by an Iraqi court last month, on which an Israeli memorandum had been submitted to the U.N., was discussed yesterday by the President of the U.N. General Assembly, Dr. Fadhl al-Jamali, head of the Iraqi U.N. delegation, Dr. Fadhl al-Jamali, ANA reports.

Greek Students Stone Union Jack in Athens

ATHENS, Saturday (Reuter). — The Union Jack flying above the Headquarters of the British Military Mission here was today stoned by 500 students shouting "Shame to England."

Over 30 students were injured in clashes with the police. A group which fought its way to the house of Deputy Premier Venizelos was broken up by police with clubs.

After Midnight

Two bands equipped to the Middle and Near East, in Alexandria last night during the evening performance. Police were rushed to the scene.

TUNIS, Saturday. — Eight persons were killed and 20 wounded, ten seriously, in today's clash between Moslem demonstrators and French police at Matour, southwest of Bizerta. The riot began when police tried to disperse a crowd in front of the Matour offices of the Neo-Destour (nationalist) Party and arrested three nationalists.

French sources said the crowd attacked the police with sticks and stones, climbed on French tanks parked nearby and damaged them. The police released the arrested men, but the attack continued, and after 45 minutes fire was opened on the demonstrators, the sources said. Later today Matour was reported quiet.

New Faure Cabinet — Socialists Out

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A four-panel comic strip. Panel 1: A boy wearing a hat and a patterned shirt is using a hammer to assemble a car made of a cardboard box and wheels. Panel 2: The boy is standing behind the box-car, holding a hammer, looking at it. Panel 3: The boy is driving the box-car quickly, with motion lines indicating speed. Panel 4: The boy's box-car has crashed into the open door of a real car. A man in a suit and hat is standing next to the real car, looking at the boy. The boy is sitting in the box-car, which is now wedged against the real car's door.

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STATE OF ISRAEL

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NOTICES TO THE PUBLIC

**Temporary Closing of
Post Office Branch
Jerusalem.**

The Post Office Manager
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Office Branch, Jerusalem, closed for a period of days, from TODAY, Sunday, January 20, until Tuesday, January 24, 1952 (inclusive). Arrangements have been made for Post Office Boxes to be delivered to the

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Street (7.30 a.m.—4 p.m.)
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Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Jerusalem	70	71	72	73
Haifa	68	69	70	71
Tel Aviv	68	69	70	71
Beirut	68	69	70	71
Baghdad	68	69	70	71
Cairo	68	69	70	71
London	68	69	70	71
New York	68	69	70	71
Paris	68	69	70	71
Rome	68	69	70	71
Stockholm	68	69	70	71
Warsaw	68	69	70	71
Zurich	68	69	70	71

Stage One of Lowdermilk Programme Due to Begin

The first phase of an extensive soil conservation programme prepared by Professor Walter C. Lowdermilk will begin soon, Dr. Lowdermilk told the audience of the Vocational and Agricultural Journalists' Association in the Orion Cinema on Friday night. He cited a statement to the effect that the programme would take about ten years.

Reviewing the damage caused to the soil by last December's storms, Dr. Lowdermilk remarked that the full programme would take about ten years. "I hope Israel will carry out full conservation of the country's soil and water, to demonstrate what should and could be done in the Middle East — and sooner or later all over the world. If the growth of population is to be coped with," the soil expert concluded.

U.S. and Israel

Dr. E. Neumann, the second speaker, discussed the relations between Israel and American Jewry. In an indirect way, he replied to Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement about the "bankruptcy of the American Zionist leadership."

Dr. Neumann maintained that in the past decades all that was asked of American Jewry was money, and any criticism it tried to voice was answered by the claim that America was not providing enough funds for the upbuilding of the country.

Referring to the four-point programme worked out at the King David conference in September 1950, the speaker said that "despite the competition of the Bond Drive, which brings in about \$500,000 per year, the U.S.A. effort had not diminished and was securing \$750,000 yearly, American Government aid meant an additional \$750,000."

"I think, that the fourth source, private investments, which still lag behind, may, in the next few years, overshadow the first three sources, as private investments represent an almost unlimited reservoir, if the necessary conditions in Israel are fulfilled. The way to private investments, however, has not yet been opened," Dr. Neumann said.

The speaker concluded by asking for a friendlier attitude towards American Jewry — "even to their poor leadership."

The last speaker was Mr. E. Livneh, M.K., who explained why he had added the words "to try" when he voted in favour of the Coalition motion on the question of reparations from Germany.

Duty to Reclaim

Mr. Livneh pointed out that the question had two aspects: the relations of the Jewish people to the German people, and the duty of demanding back the loot from the German people. He said that the Jewish people had never forgotten the Spanish Inquisition more than 300 years ago and even the destruction of the Jewish State by the Romans 2,000 years ago was still not forgotten.

Today, however, there were again Jewish communities in Germany. "I think, that the duty of the Jewish people is to reclaim the spoils but if we find that this would compromise our moral position, we must end all negotiations with Germany. Such a price Israel, which represents all of Jewry, the past generations and the generations to come, has no right to pay," Mr. Livneh concluded.

Israel will be independent of food from abroad by 1955, if the national irrigation plan is realized, Mr. A. Azaria, M.K., said in his last night at the Vocational and Agricultural Journalists' Association in the Orion Cinema.

In a survey of the Huleh valley reclamation scheme, Mr. S. Tzoref, a Technion lecturer, said that Israel need not suffer from a water problem. It was only necessary to utilize water resources rationally and methodically.

Public Places Are Out of Bounds

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The 20 suspects detained after last Thursday's police raid in Shderet Rothschild, were released on bail into the same evening. The major aim of such raids is not necessarily the discovery of illegal goods or currency. They are meant to serve as a warning to black marketeers that public places cannot be turned into centres for illegal transactions in a flagrant manner. It is learned.

Girl's Skull Used As Evidence

TEL AVIV, Saturday (ITEM). — The skull and hair of Miss Lasser were brought into the Magistrate's Court here on Friday, as evidence in the preliminary hearing in the case of Robert Harrison, charged with the murder of the 16-year-old girl near Elath last September.

Dr. A. Leventhal, chief pathologist of the Hadassah Hospital, said that the exhibits were of prime importance, as they helped show the position of the girl when she was shot. The pathologist said that the hole marking the entry of the bullet at the right side of the top of the skull and that marking its exit at the left temple, showed that Miss Lasser was lying on her left side when shot. The bullet, covered with blood, sand, hair and rust, had been found in the girl's hair. The condition of the remains did not enable him to say whether the girl had been beaten before her murder, he told Chief Magistrate, M. M. M. in reply to a question.

Police Sergeant A. Kugel, who examined the bullet, said he could not state definitely whether it had been fired from the pistol subsequently found in Harrison's house, as it showed no spiral marks, whereas another round fired by him from the pistol showed such marks. He admitted that they might have disappeared after long contact with earth.

Court Cancels Writ For Missing Soldier

Reprimanding the Army strongly for "negligence, bureaucracy and lack of coordination" in investigating the disappearance of Aaron Sason, the High Court said on Friday that since it had not been proved that he had been imprisoned illegally, the writ of habeas corpus issued to his wife in June, 1950, must be set aside.

The Sason case aroused great interest in 1950. He had enlisted in May, 1948, and Army authorities and Police investigators could not find him at the end of his two years of service. Mrs. Sason had been informed by the Army Advocate General that all commanders approached on the subject knew nothing of his whereabouts.

Mrs. Sason subsequently obtained a writ of habeas corpus in the High Court. Testimony given by Police Inspector J. Singer made the death of the applicant in June, 1949, highly probable. According to Army records, however, Sason had deserted in July of the same year. Mrs. Sason continued to receive the family allowance paid to the wives of soldiers in service.

The Court thought it paradoxical, regardless of whether Sason was a deserter or had fallen in battle, that his wife should have continued receiving her family allowance.

Army officials had admitted that since records kept during the War of Independence were not necessarily accurate, the Police's view that Sason was dead was possibly correct.

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Today, however, there were again Jewish communities in Germany. "I think, that the duty of the Jewish people is to reclaim the spoils but if we find that this would compromise our moral position, we must end all negotiations with Germany. Such a price Israel, which represents all of Jewry, the past generations and the generations to come, has no right to pay," Mr. Livneh concluded.

Israel will be independent of food from abroad by 1955, if the national irrigation plan is realized, Mr. A. Azaria, M.K., said in his last night at the Vocational and Agricultural Journalists' Association in the Orion Cinema.

In a survey of the Huleh valley reclamation scheme, Mr. S. Tzoref, a Technion lecturer, said that Israel need not suffer from a water problem. It was only necessary to utilize water resources rationally and methodically.

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FOR the second time within a month, Israel's daily newspapers find themselves compelled this week to restrict two issues.

PRESS sues to curb pages. This at a time when every newspaper is fighting a losing battle with the space available in four pages for the publication of local and foreign news, regular features and editorial comment. Few readers can be aware of the difficulties inherent in the judicious selection and presentation of the masses of material pouring in incessantly.

The monthly quota of newspaper print allocations has remained unchanged since it was last fixed three years ago. No regard has been taken of the spectacular increase in population, or to the fact that circulation of daily papers in this country — 286 per 1,000 inhabitants two years ago — was far below that in Western Europe, Scandinavia, or the Anglo-Saxon countries. But with the increase in population since then, the circulation has not been permitted to grow accordingly, so that the proportion today is still much lower. In the face of this situation and the fact that there is a critical world shortage of newsprint and an ever-rising price on the world market, the Government has not taken adequate measures to insure a minimum supply for the country's daily papers.

It is no secret that certain Ministers dislike the Press, although they themselves cannot dispense with it entirely, if only for the publication of their own official announcements. Members of the Cabinet who have a say in these matters might give some thought to a saying by C. P. Scott, of the "Manchester Guardian," who once described the newspaper editor as "a public servant in a post as honourable and taxing as that of any Minister."

The function of a newspaper as a vehicle of news is generally accepted as indispensable. Its other function, as an organ of opinion, fearlessly commenting on the events of the day and, if necessary, criticizing the powers that be, is frequently viewed with less sympathy. Totalitarian governments, fully aware of this threat to their authority, have systematically suppressed the freedom of newspapers and are exercising a strict "ideological guidance." No such "supervision" exists, or for that matter, would be tolerated in Israel. But if newsprint allocations fall below a certain minimum, the inevitable result must be a restriction of the freedom of expression, one of the fundamental liberties in any civilized community and, at the same time, one of the most important means of political education.

This aspect of the problem was forcibly summed up by the French delegate to the U.N. Economic and Social Council last week, when commenting on the shortage of newsprint he said: "It is easy to name the victim who has already begun to suffer from the present state of affairs. The victim is democracy."

JOBS MIGHT KEEP INDIANS HERE
TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The provision of permanent employment might induce discontented Indian Jews to remain in Israel, Mr. P. A. Gougey, Hon. Secretary of the Indian Zionist Federation, said here before returning to India last week.

Mr. Gougey, who spent five months in the country, suggested that Indian immigrants should unite to form a strong organization as the veteran immigrants from other countries have done. This need not be characterized by any bitterness or rancour but may be a legitimate and democratic manner of protecting group interests, much in the same way as trade unions function.

Mr. Gougey thought that the establishment of a fair employment practice committee, on the American pattern, would "prevent much unnecessary criticism and heart-ache."

Referring to Israel's position in Asia, the Indian Zionist thought that "there could be a livelier interest in Asian affairs."

OLD-TIMERS MEET LORD SAMUEL



Memories of the early years of the Mandatory Government were recalled at a reception given on Wednesday to Viscount Samuel at the home of Mr. Y. A. Abady, Jerusalem. Most of the guests had served under the first High Commissioner in various Government Departments. In his reply to the speakers, Lord Samuel stressed in deep-felt words the part they all had in laying the foundations of the National Home in the Land of Israel. From left to right are: Seated: Y. A. Abady, N. J. Mindel, D. Auster, Viscount Samuel, E. Shitreet, Mr. Justice G. Frankfurter, M. Doshkan, N. Ben-Zion, M. Nurock. Standing: M. El-yashar, Hon. E. Samuel, J. Blumenthal, J. Fishman, A. Goor. Photo Eden

Party Lines and the Budget

By GERDA LUFT

THE most important statement about the work of the Knesset during the present session was not made from the floor last week, but came from a Government spokesman who assured the press that the budget for the coming year will be introduced by the Government in February. This means that at last the Knesset will have a chance to debate a budget a whole year in advance, but only on condition that the budget is tabled not later than the middle of February, and not at the end of the month. The Knesset will then have six weeks to deal with the budget — the minimum time required if a hurried vote is to be avoided.

Even if the debate on the new budget starts in February, however, a really thorough discussion of its structure and details cannot be guaranteed. Most of last week's session was taken up with the third reading of the development budget, and proved the weakness of the House in dealing with these fundamental matters. The budget is drawn up by the Finance Ministry, but the Ministry is under constant pressure from various departments. This in itself makes for steadily rising expenditure. If it wants to fulfil its budgetary functions properly, the Knesset should first decide the general line of policy, and then confirm, raise or cut the various votes accordingly. This job is done at present, if at all, by the Finance Committee.

Party Votes
Once the debate comes to the vote, hardly any amendment introduced by one of the opposition parties has a chance of being accepted, as voting proceeds according to strict party lines. If this were not the case, it would be possible to introduce certain changes, as it is well known that opinions are often divided within the parties. This is particularly true of the proposals for retrenchment which

were favoured by certain members of the Coalition, but which were all voted down. As most of February and March will be devoted to the new budget, little time remains before the Passover recess. It is generally agreed that the "output" of the House during the winter has been low. Important business of legislation has been deferred because topical issues claimed more attention than usual. In fact, it is difficult to strike the right balance between time devoted to legislation and "urgent" issues. The Knesset,

The Week In The Knesset

as the legislature, must legislate, but as the most important platform in the country, it must serve as a sounding board for public opinion.

It has now become evident that its working week is too short to fulfil both functions, and a considerable backlog of bills has accumulated. Proposals to lengthen the sessions of the House, as the only way out of the present impasse, are under consideration.

Storm's Aftermath

There was all the difference in the world between the storm raised by Herut a fortnight ago and the quiet atmosphere during the two-day third reading of the development budget. But the aftermath of the storm could be felt in the Committee discussions on the proposal to suspend Mr. Begin for a number of weeks, and in the informal debates which could be heard in the lobbies. The different viewpoints on this issue will be brought into the open this week when it will be debated in plenary session.

Wednesday, the day when individual members can put proposals on the agenda, was particularly interesting, as a number of important subjects cropped up which are worth further investigation. The Arab members sought redress

for the destruction of a village by the military, and it was discovered that neither the Chief of Staff nor the Minister of Defence was consulted before this measure was taken. Mr. Barak demanded that the Jewish Agency and the Sham and Zim shipping agencies come under the supervision of the Comptroller of the State, and reforms in the radio service also came up for discussion. It was felt that all these issues were worth thorough discussion. Some, by a majority vote, were transferred to various committees, others were excluded from the agenda.

It remains doubtful if all these decisions were taken on the merits of the case. It is not only pressure of time which makes the majority decide to avoid a debate, but also a desire to avoid unpleasant topics. They cannot, however, be avoided for ever, and it is the duty, as well as the privilege, of private members to use their opportunity on Wednesday mornings to press for discussions which eventually will result in action.

JERUSALEM ART NOTES

Artists in Shadow

THERE are two fine artists in Jerusalem, whom one could rightly call "Men in Shadow," for they never seem to get their deserved share of exhibition space.

Since his successful one-man show some years ago, Edward Matuszak has never been invited to take part in the "Jerusalem Artists" Exhibitions. Rudolph Lehmann, who overshadows all other sculptors exhibiting in Jerusalem, has never had the opportunity of a show of his own, although one occasionally sees isolated examples of his work.

Edward Matuszak is, beyond doubt, the most interesting personality among our progressive artists. Moreover, he produces amazing pottery in the kiln which he built out of broken bricks collected from war ruins. His studio is filled with pictures that he has painted during the past few years, as well as with his new ceramic figures, vases and costume jewellery — none of which the public has had the opportunity to see. Anybody who takes the trouble to find his studio, is always welcome, and can form his own judgment about Matuszak's skill.

All Rudolph Lehmann's work too — material for the best sculpture exhibition ever held in Jerusalem, and of which the public has seen only a small part, is lying in his studio unappreciated. While Edward Matuszak disintegrates form into intriguing patterns, Rudolph Lehmann concentrates on it, and both artists represent extreme trends in contemporary art. Many of our progressive painters, without being prepared to admit it, have been influenced by the style of Edward Matuszak, and little in the line of arts and crafts in Jeru-

BRITAIN TO CUT CONSUMER IMPORTS

Glum Comment on Churchill Tour

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

Britain's remaining colonies — the plan, and the film were both projected before the recent political change — goes out to a Mediterranean island and tries the straight, manly, democratic approach to his colonial fellow-citizens. He is of course rebuffed just as severely as his Tory predecessor, though in the end a feeble compromise is worked out: Britain, it seems, needs both: the honest trade unionist to win popular confidence, and the experienced career official to advise him (and do the dirty work). Those familiar with the story of Mr. Bevin's accomplishments in the Middle East, will view this solution with considerable scepticism. The theme has possibilities, but the producer pulls his punches and never ventures on anything that might conceivably smack of satire or hurt someone's feelings. This pusillanimity is characteristic of much British film-making (and writing) at the moment. It contrasts with Hollywood's occasional lapses into realism, as in "All the King's Men."

Colonial Governor

By contrast with these impeccable inventions, there has just been a piece of real news which holds some promise: Sir Andrew Cohen, the latest wire in the Colonial Office and the man chiefly responsible for the recent democratic experiments in West Africa, has been appointed Governor of Uganda. Neither a Conservative nor a trade unionist, he is regarded by experts as a man well able to handle the rising tide of African nationalism. The appointment of a Jew to

this key post in the hierarchy has naturally caused some quiet gratification in Jewish quarters here, but it is also a sign of the Churchill Government's intention to push on with political change in Africa.

Murderer's Hat

For those who take their politics less seriously, there is the subject of Mr. Churchill's now famous hat — the "sawntop" with which he shocked the Americans. This, according to local historians, has been given every possible name except the right one. It is neither a topper nor a bowler; it is a "Muller." It seems that one Franz Muller, a German who lived on the fringe of London's underworld in the 1880's, murdered a bank cashier in a train and threw the body out in a tunnel near Bethnal Green. Unfortunately for him, his own hat fell on the line, and he was caught and hanged after his name was found inside the hat, a square-topped headgear then regarded as the next best thing to a tall shiner. As a result of Muller's crime, it declined in popularity, but some specimens still exist — witness Mr. Churchill.

The learned correspondent who informed the public of these facts in the staid columns of the "Sunday Times," had this to add: "I first saw Mr. Churchill wearing a Muller hat when he lost his seat at Northwest Manchester in the 1900s. As he rode by in a carriage and pair, it made him look like an elderly Nonconformist from the rear. The front view was that of a cherub."

Readers' Letters

ISRAEL AND AMALEK

To the Editor of THE POST

Sir, — It is all very well for Mr. Sarna to remind us of the Pentateuchal injunction to wipe out Amalek; but surely we should be consistent. The Pentateuchal law recognizes slavery and polygamy, and demands "an eye for an eye." Does Mr. Sarna advocate reversion to these practices?

Some of us like to believe that a long time ago Jewish ethics developed from a more primitive to a more advanced stage. We are not altogether happy about the wholesale slaughter ordained for the Amalekites, and do not like to have it paraded as an example of how we are taught to behave and behave. There are other expressions of the Jewish outlook which we recall with greater satisfaction: for instance, the verse in that same Pentateuch which says that Man was created in the image of God; or the last verses of the book of Jonah; or Midrash which represents the Almighty as rebuking His angels for singing a hymn of

joy while His creatures, the Egyptians, are drowning in the Red Sea.

Yours etc.,
LEON SIMON
Jerusalem, Jan. 16

WORD OF PRAISE

To the Editor of THE POST

Sir, — In these days when people never seem to approve of a thing and always find an opportunity to criticize our public administration, I would like to add a word of praise for the new driving-test regulation. The introduction of two tests (theoretical and practical) will lessen the time it now takes to get a licence. The first test will eliminate candidates for the second test and, more important, it will assist in our road safety campaign.

Yours etc.,
Dr. O. SCHWARZ
Tel Aviv, January 15.

HOLON MUNICIPALITY

TENDER NO. 2/52

We hereby announce that the new assessment list for the year 1952/3, of uncoupled buildings and plots of land, will be on view at the Municipal Offices and will be open for 30 days for inspection by all persons owing tax or liable to pay tax. During the 30 days — from January 15 to February 15 (office working hours), all persons are entitled to inspect, copy all or part of the list, or appeal against it.

DR. H. KUGEL,
Mayor of Holon

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Citrus Marketing Board

Notice

REGULATIONS CONCERNING LOCAL MARKETING OF BLOOD-ORANGES.

In accordance with the Citrus Marketing Scheme 1951/52, the Citrus Marketing Board hereby gives notice:

1. As from January 30, 1952, and until February 5, 1952, the Citrus Marketing Board will issue permits for the transport of blood-oranges.

2. Any person transporting blood-oranges must submit his transport-permit for endorsement by guards in charge of the road control points.

3. The transport of blood-oranges will be permitted from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

4. All consignments containing blood-oranges will be inspected at the Government Fruit Inspection Stations set up at the various markets. No consignment should be handed over to the buyer, unless and until the accompanying transport permit has been endorsed at the above Inspection Station as "Fit for Marketing."

— CITRUS MARKETING BOARD

January 18, 1952.

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